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A Defence of the Lord Bishop of B—t, against the Remarks of the Craftsman upon a Letter from Cambridge.



O what hard Shifts are Men driven, when they are resolved to support a bad Cause? Thus resolved, they will renounce all Regards to Truth and Decency; and make a Sacrifice of Common Sense, and Common Honesty too. This is the constant Busines of the Writers of the Craftsman: They are wise enough indeed not to make any Pretences to Reason, above once a Quarter, but then always flounders over Head and Ears in Nonsense; or else wickedly pervert the Words of the Authors they attack, to a Sense as different from what they naturally signify as Light from Darkness: They leave the Words and Sense of their Adversaries, put down other Words and another Sense; and then argue, as they call it, against Words and Sense of their own making. They begin the last Craftsman with most impudently affirming, "That the Writers for the Government have been driven into an open Avowal of several Doctrines inconsistent with our Constitution, and destructive of all Liberty; That they have altered the Necessity of making Great Britain a Province to Foreign Dominions; and pleaded, without any Disguise, for the Dependence of the Parliament upon the Crown; That not only the Liberty, but the very Being of the Nation, as a Free Nation, is become a Point in Dispute, and therefore 'tis Time to exert themselves with more Vigour and less Reserve."

There is not one Word of this true; the Assertors know what they assert is false; and have been often challenged to bring the least Proof in Support of what they have said. It hath been shewn, to Demonstration, that there hath been no other Dependancy of the Parliament mentioned, but what Mr. Oldcafe and his Friends have own'd; which is a Constitutional Dependancy, or such a Dependancy of the three Powers which constitute the Legislature upon one another, as is absolutely necessary to preserve the Government: This, I say, has been demonstrated in the Course of these Papers; and yet now, to abuse the Government, and alarm the People, these Writers are, with their usual Fury, broke out again, and cry aloud,

"Foreign Dominions! Dependancy of Parliaments! The publick Utility and publick Safety require, Good People, that you should exert your selves: To your Tents, O Israel!" These are infamous Sounds; and we know why they are convey'd thro' the Kingdom. But, at present, we shall only take Notice of this Doctrine of the Dependancy of Parliaments upon the Crown, which has already been charg'd upon me; but, being driven out of all Pretences to Argument, they are now fallen upon a Learned Prelate of our Church, and affirm that a Letter from Cambridge, printed in the Whitehall Evening Post, on June 1. in vindication of the Prelate's Speech, contains the same infamous Doctrine of corrupt Dependancy; which Doctrine they are resolved to enquire into, and their Method of Enquiry is by laying down THE POSITION, as 'tis given by his Lordship's Advocates, with their EXPLANATION of it.

We will follow this Method: We will lay down the Position in that Letter, which is said to contain the Prelate's Words in his Speech relating to the Pension-Bill, and then shew, that the Sense which the Craftsman has put upon it, is absolutely forced and unnatural; a Sense of his own making, on purpose to abuse his Lordship, and traduce the Government; and for which there is not the least Foundation in the Words themselves.

The Position is this: "For tho' the Bill, at first Sight, seems to be a Self-denying Bill, and, to some particular Members, may perhaps prove so; yet the Commons, considered as a House of Parliament, will find in it, I suspect, a very great Enlargement of Power; and whatever tends to break the Ballance, between the

Powers essential to this Constitution, must, sooner or later, prove the Ruin of the Whole. An independent House of Commons, or an independent House of Lords, is as inconsistent with our Constitution as an independant, that is, absolute King: And whoever loves the Liberties and Laws of his Country, will no more desire to see one than the other. Let Bribery be punished; let Corruption be punished; but not by giving so much Strength to one Power of the Constitution, as shall make it over-bear the rest. These are his Lordship's Words; and these Words do plainly relate to a Constitutional Dependancy, and to no other; but the Craftsman, contrary to all the Rules of Construction, and in Defence of Truth and Justice, affirms that they relate to a Dependancy to be created by Bribery and Corruption; whereas there is not the least Shadow of a Pretence for such an Interpretation: for his Lordship did not, in this Speech, argue against the Design of the Pension Bill, but against the Bill itself, as ineffectual to answer that Design, and as naturally tending to give such an Enlargement of Power to the House of Commons, as might in time break the Ballance between the three Powers essential to our Constitution. A Bill, brought into the House, to prevent Treason or Felony, may be so ill made, that a Man may justly argue against the Bill, without arguing against the Design of the Bill: The Reverend Prelate did not speak against the Bill, as 'twas a Bill to prevent Bribery and Corruption, but as it had a Tendency to alter the Constitutional Dependancy, by giving too great a Power to one Branch of it. His Lordship might be as resolutely against Bribery and Corruption, as any Man upon Earth, and yet argue against a Bill, which professes to restrain them; because that Bill, in his Opinion, would, upon the Whole, do more hurt than good. That this was his Lordship's Meaning, and way of arguing against the Pension Bill, is very evident. This Bill, says he, will give a great Enlargement of Power to the Commons; and whatever tends to break the Ballance between the Powers essential to the Constitution, must, in time, destroy the Constitution." So that in this Sense, and in this Sense only, his Lordship is against an Independent House of Commons, as he is against an Independent King; because, if either of those should happen, it would render the other Powers ineffectual; destroy the mutual Check and Controul, in which our Safety consists, and, in consequence, the Constitution it self.

The Excellency of our Government consists in this, that our Legislature is not one single Power, for then it might soon degenerate into Tyranny, but Three Powers absolutely distinct, and yet mutually depending; and our Security lies in keeping the Ballance of Power as near an Equality as possible; for on that Ballance the Preservation of the Freedom of our Government entirely rests. While that Ballance continues, the three Powers are checks one upon another; but if one of the Parts of the Legislature gets all Power into its own Hands, or such a Share, that the other two can't exert their Negative Voice, then is the Constitution lost.

This is the Foundation on which his Lordship builds his Argument against the Pension Bill; as appears by other Parts of his Speech. "By this Bill, says he, There would be a Power lodg'd in the House of Commons of doing what they pleas'd with every Member who had any Gratuity or Reward from the Crown. How far, says his Lordship, these Words, Gratuity or Reward may be extended, no Man can tell: If a Relation of a Member be advanced to any Office, it may be confirmed as a Reward to the Member; and he made answerable to the House, under Suspicion of Bribery: And considering how numerous the Relations of the best Families are, and how oft the Subjects stand in need of the Favour of the Crown, for the Pardon of Offences, for the Remitting of Fines and Forfeitures, for renewing of Leases, Grants, Passants, and the like, it will always be in the Power of a Majority to fix the Guilt of Bri-

bery upon those who are not in their Favour; and either to turn such Members out, as corrupt Men, or, by the Terror of such Usage, make them subservient to their own Ends." The House of Commons are already Judges of the Elections of their Members; and if ever they should come to be Judges (as they will by this Bill) of the moral Qualifications of their Members, they may, by degrees, come to make a House of Commons, by turning out, or continuing in, just as they please: and so, by this extraordinary new Power, the Right of the People in choosing Members may come to signify nothing, and the House do what it will both with King and People. The Commons by this means, may, in time, get all Power into their Hands, and so be independant, which would equally and thoroughly destroy the Constitution, and which therefore ought, above all things, to be guarded against; (and then his Lordship speaks these Words) for an independent House of Commons, or an independent House of Lords, is as inconsistent with our Constitution, as an independent or absolute King. This, and this alone, is the Independence which the Rev. Prelate speaks against; an Independency arising from possessing all Power, or too great a Share of it, which would take away the mutual Check or Controul, in which our present Safety consists, and which alone can keep us from sinking under Subjection to one single Power or Tyranny.

This is the Argument, and these are the Reasons which his Lordship made use of against the person's Bill. He was not against that Bill, as the Bill was against Bribery and Corruption; but because it was ineffectual to answer that End; and also, naturally tended to throw such a Share of Power into the Hands of the Commons, as would make them too hard for the other Powers of the Legislature; and so gradually weaken, if not overturn the Constitution.

See then the unexampled Wickedness of the Authors of the Craftsman, who, in direct Opposition to Evidence as clear, and as strong too, as the Sun, have affirmed that the Rev. Prelate advanced dangerous Doctrines and Positions; Doctrines inconsistent with our Constitution, and destructive of all Liberty; when he advanced no Doctrines, but what tended to preserve the Constitution, and secure our Liberties.

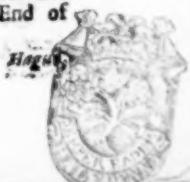
F. OSBORNE.

These Discourses on the Independency of Parliaments to be continued at proper Intervals, as Occasions are offered by the Craftsman; who is called upon to prove what he affirmed last Week, That there are Court-Writers who have not scrupled to assert the Necessity of making Great Britain, a Province to Foreign Dominions,

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Parma, June 2.

ON the 31st past, was performed at Court, with great Formality, the Examination into the young Dutchess Dowager's Pregnancy, by five famous Midwives of different Nations, who were called in on purpose, in the Presence of the Dutchess Dowager Dorothea, as also of five unexceptionable Ladies of the Court, Dr. Torti, a Physician of Modena, and Signor Cizardi, a Surgeon. All these went afterwards into the Antichamber, where the said Midwives declared upon Oath before the Imperial General Stampa, the Ministers of Spain, and other Persons concerned, who were come thither for that purpose, that the Dutchess was really with Child. Instruments were immediately drawn of this Affair by a Notary, and sent by Express to the respective Courts. Signor Oddi, who came thither on the part of the Pope, was not admitted in the Antichamber to be present at the Midwives making their Depositions. The two Dutchess Dowagers visit each other in a very friendly manner; and it is reported, that the young Dutchess will Lie-in before the End of next Month.



(Price Two-pence.)

Hague, June 22. Yesterday in the Afternoon, Monsieur de Val, Secretary to Mynheer Van Hoey, their High Mightinesses Ambassador in France, arrived here Express from Paris, with Advice that a Courier from Mr. Keene was gone through that Place on his way to London, to carry the News that his Catholick Majesty signed the *Act of Approbation* of the Treaty of Vienna the 6th Instant.

Cadiz, June 5. This Day we received from Seville, the King of England's Speech, which seems entirely to tend to Peace and Tranquillity. It is therefore to be hoped the Publick Affairs will take another Turn, and the Apprehensions of a Rapture no longer subsist. We observe no Notice is taken of the King of Spain's having refused to come into the late Alliance concluded at Vienna; though that Crown must have known it, we think, at the Time the Parliament broke up. We may therefore judge, they are in hopes to bring them into the laid Measures, and till that is done we fear the Money by the Flotilla will be detained, which puts this Commerce under very great Difficulties. We hope, however, they will not long subsist, as every thing here seems to tend towards a Peace, and no Armament is talked of: On the contrary, the four Men of War for Azores are loading with all Expedition, and will be ready to sail by the End of next Month. Were these People apprehe: five of a Misunderstanding, we believe they would not send out these Ships. Those now abroad are hourly expected; and we hope their Arrival may enable the Court soon to issue out the Treasure.

Barcelona, June 10. We have exceeding fine Weather; our Corn and Fruits of the Earth promise as great Plenty as has been known in many Years.

Opayo, June 5. This Morning a Hamburgher was taken by two Sallymen, a few Hours after he got over the Bar. They have taken two or three Gallego Vessels and several Portuguese Fishing Boats.

Paris, June 18. From Bayeux in Normandie we are advised, that they had there such dreadful Thunder and Lightning for two Days successively, that the like has not been known in the Memory of Man; that the Thunder fell in several Places, and among the rest, upon the Tower of their Cathedral, where it killed two of the Ringers: Afterwards it fell upon the Nunnery there, and killed above half the Nuns, and did a great deal of Damage in a Plain three Quarters of a League from the Town. They add, that the Lightning was so subtle, that it singed the Hair of several People in the Country. But all this while they had no Rain.

Edinburgh, June 10. His Grace the Duke of Argyll, and his Excellency General Wade, are expected in Town To-morrow Night.

Yesterday a Soldier's Wife in the Cannon-gate was taken into Custody, for the Murder of her Step Child.

Chatham, June 12. Yesterday was committed to Maidstone Jail by Thomas Kemphorne, Esq; Commissioner of his Majesty's Navy here, one Mr. Scott, Boatswain of his Majesty's Hulk the Chatham, for embezzling the King's Stores, and selling several Fathom of Cables to a Master of a Smack which lay in the River here; who was also committed to Maidstone Jail, the Cable being found on board his Vessel. Several others are concern'd, as we hear; but they are not yet found out.

Chatham June 15. Yesterday Morning about One o'Clock, Mr. Hilliard, Boatswain of his Majesty's Ship the Namur, a Second Rate, ran away from the Ship, on account of being concern'd with Mr. Scott in selling the King's Cables.

Gloucester, June 15. The Deputy Mayor, 4 Aldermen, 2 Physicians and 11 Apothecaries of this City have publish'd Certificates sign'd with their own Hands, that we are now quite free from the Small-Pox, with which we have been infected for many Months past.

This Week one Green, a Shoemaker of this City, being over heated with Liquor, went into the Severn to cool himself and was drown'd.

Tis said that on the first Day of next Month, a Sum of Money will be given to be run for on Painswick Hill, by Persons who are to be ty'd up in Bags as the Contributors shall direct; and that as many as will may run, but not less than six to start.

Greenwich, June 17. This Day his Majesty's Yacht the William and Mary, Capt. Timothy Brett Commander, arrived here from Holland, and was made fast to her Moorings.

L O N D O N .

At the Court at Hampton Court, the 12th Day of June, 1731.

P R E S E N T ,

The King's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This Day his Grace William Duke of Devonshire (to whom his Majesty hath delivered the Custody of the Privy Seal) was, by his Majesty's Command, sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council; and having at the same time the Oaths of Keeper of his Majesty's Privy Seal administered to him, took his Place at the Board accordingly.

The same Day the Rt. Hon. John Lord Delawar, Treasurer of his Majesty's Household, was, by his Majesty's Command, sworn of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly.

Sittings of the Court of King's-Bench in Trinity Term.

At Guildhall.

Monday, June 21.
Monday, — 28.
Tuesday, July 6.
After Term.

Friday, — 9.

Sittings of the Court of Common-Pleas.

At Guildhall.
Friday, June 25.
Wednesday, — 30.
Saturday, July 3.
After Term.

Friday, — 9.

At Westminster.

Wednesday, June 23.
Wednesday, — 30.
Monday, July 5.
After Term.

Thursday, — 8.

At Westminister.

Wednesday, June 23.
Monday, June 28.
Friday, July 2.
After Term.

Thursday, — 8.

Last Week at a Court of the Directors of the Honourable East India Company, held at their House in Leadenhall Street, the Affairs depending between the Super-cargoes of the last Year and the Company were amicably adjusted.

We hear that 12 Sail of Men of War, lately commission'd, will be mann'd with the utmost Expedition out of other Ships of War, and Homeward-bound Merchants Ships, if Occasion require it, it being intended that they shall sail for Cadiz by the End of this Month; but Sir & Orders are given not to take any Sailors out of the Ships Outward-bound.

In the Namur, Capt. Falkingham, Sir Charles Wager goes, which Ship's Cabins and State Room they are furnishing in a very grand Manner, Don Carlos being to embark in her at Cadiz for Italy.

On Saturday in the Afternoon a Sharper came to the Shop of Mr. Roberts, a Linnen-Drapier at the Three Nuns in Bishopsgate-street, and wanted to see several Pieces of Cambick and Holland, &c. Mr. Roberts being out of Town, his Wife, a Journeyman, and a Porter, that were in the Shop, shew'd him several Pieces of Goods, which he liked, and agreed for as many as came to about 30l. Mrs. Roberts ask'd the Porter if he knew the Gentleman, and whether he was a Customer? He said, no. The Sharper replied, Madam, it is no Matter, I pay ready Money, and order'd the Porter to take the Goods with him to the Bear and Ragged Staff to Smithfield, where he was to meet a Person with Money that would pay for them. Accordingly they went, and the Person was not there; when the Sharper said to the Porter, I leave the Goods with the Tapster, and go with me to the Whip and Top in Aldersgate-street, and we shall certainly find him there, and I will satisfy you for your Trouble. Accordingly he left the Goods in Custody of the aforesaid Person, with a Charge not to deliver them to any but to one of them, which ever came first. When they came to Aldersgate-street no such Person was there; and after a little Stay, the Sharper pretended to be uneasy, and went to the Yard to make Water, and from thence out at the Back-door, and so directly to the Inn, and carried off the Goods.

On Tuesday Night last a Gentleman being in Liquor, went to the Sun near the Pindar of Wakefield, on the Road to Pancras, and lay there all Night, and was robbed by two Women that were with him of six Guineas, and two half Guineas, who both made off while he was asleep; the

next Morning he found his Watch in his Breeches, but all his Money gone: The same Afternoon three Persons came to enquire for one Yellowbelly (who is supposed to be one of them that robbed the said Gentleman) but were told by an old Woman in the House, that she had met with a Prize last Night, and was gone off.

Col. Pagger, Groom of the Bed-chamber to his Majesty, is arrived here from France.

On Thursday Sir Roger Hudson, Knight, paid his Fine into the Chamber of London, to be exempted from serving the Office of Sheriff of the said City and the County of Middlesex:

The same Day the Lords of the Admiralty appointed Mr. Pinfold, Boatswain of his Majesty's Ship the Cornwall, a Third Rate, to be Boatswain of the Namur, in the room of Mr. Hilliard; Mr. Benjamin Conduit, Boatswain of his Majesty's Ship the Guernsey, a Fourth Rate at Sheerness, to be Boatswain of the Guernsey at Chatham, in the room of Mr. Conduit; Mr. Jonas Clark, Boatswain of Majesty's Ship the Anglesea, a Fifth Rate, to be Boatswain of the Dartmouth, in the room of Mr. Shoules; and Mr. Necher, Boatswain of his Majesty's Ship the Weasel, to be Boatswain of the Anglesea, in the room of Mr. Clark.

They also appointed Mr. Landalle, Boatswain of his Majesty's Ship the Chester, a Fourth Rate, to be Boatswain of his Majesty's Hulk the Chatham, in the room of Mr. Scott, committed to Maidstone Jail, for embezzling the King's Stores.

On Wednesday last Mr. Prior of Winchester, Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery, was chosen Coroner for the County of Southampton, in the room of Mr. Kerby, who hath resigned the said Office. Mr. Prior made a fine Appearance at the Head of his Fee-holders, who all marched up to the County Hall, with Drums and Trumpets, under several Discharges of the Cannon. They were all splendidly treated at Mr. Prior's, and the whole City and Country express'd their Satisfaction at his being chosen. The young Gentleman that opposed him (seeing their Numbers) declined; and 'tis believed, had a Poll been demanded, Mr. Prior would have poll'd Five hundred Men.

We hear that the new Tragedy, call'd, *The Triumphs of Love and Honour*, which was to have been play'd next Week at the *Theatre Royal in Drury Lane*, is deferred for some Time on account of the Indisposition of a principal Actor, but will be got up with all convenient Speed, and timely Notice of the Performance will be given.

By Letters from Exeter dated the 9th of June, we hear that several Sums of Money have been collected by the Inhabitants of that Place, for the unhappy Sufferers by the late Fire at Tiverton, and that they collect'd 400 l.

We have an Account from Bristol, that on Monday last a Collection being made in that City, from House to House, for the poor Sufferers by the Fire at Blandford and Tiverton, People in general contributed so freely, that 800 l. was collect'd that Day, and 'twas believed the Whole would by the next Day amount to 12 or 1400 l. The City of Salisbury has given 500 l. to the Sufferers at Blandford.

We hear from Bath, that the Inhabitants of that City have collected the Sum of 200 l. and sent it to Blandford in Dorsetshire, for the Relief of the poor Sufferers by the late dreadful Fire, and it is hoped that many other Cities and Towns will follow the like laudable Example.

We hear that his Majesty has been graciously pleased to order the Sum of 800 l. out of the Privy Purse, for the poor Sufferers by the late dreadful Fire at Blandford in Dorsetshire.

On Thursday came a certain Account of the Death of the Duke of Wharton, by which a considerable Estate devolves to his two Sisters.

The Rev. Dr. Tennison being nominated to the Bishoprick of Ossory in the Kingdom of Ireland, hath resign'd his Prebend in the Cathedral Church of Canterbury.

One Day this Week the Master of a Collier going in the Ship's Boat on board his Vessel which lay at Blackwall, was unfortunately overset, with several other Persons in it, who were all saved except the said Master, whose Body was taken up near Limehouse.

Col. Bragge, of the Third Regiment of Foot Guards, is made Usher of the Black Rod to the House of Peers in Ireland.

To a young Lady, who wanted to know her Fortune.
Forbear, my dear Nymph, with a fruitless
Desire,
Into Truths which are better concealed, to enquire,
Who anticipate Care, their own Pleasures destroy;
And invite Disappointments, who build upon Joy
Perhaps many Years are allow'd me by Fate;
Or next Winter, perhaps, is the last of my Date.
Let the credulous Fool, whom Astrologers cheat,
Esteem or despise, as they vary Deceit:
All its unforeseen we the easiest endure;
What avail to see, unless Fore-sight can cure?
And by Ills from that Art, how can Wretches be
fied,
When that Art must be false, or those Ills be de-
creed?

Then no more on Hereafter, thy Wishes employ;
Who live to the Future, the Present destroy.
From Reflection and Hope, little Pleasure we find;
To Possession alone let thy Thoughts be confin'd.
Ev'n now whilst I write, Time steals on our Youth,
And a Moment's off from thy Friendship and
Truth.

To-Day's all the Treasure poor Mortals can boast,
For To-morrow's not gain'd, and Yesterday's lost.
Then seize the swift Blessing, enjoy the dear Now;
And take, not expect, what Hereafter'll bestow.

Four Standards of 32 Breadths are ordered to
be sent to Gibraltar, in order to be placed on the
Bartlements.

On Thursday several Protections were granted
at the Admiralty Office to Outward-bound Ships.

On Wednesday last Mrs. Boden of Dury Lane,
opposite to Craven's Buildings, hanged herself;
and on Thursday the Coroner's Inquest sat upon
the Body, and brought in their Verdict Lunacy.

On Thursday the Coroner's Inquest sat upon
the Body of Mr. Moreton of King-street St. Giles's,
who hang'd her self the Day before, and brought
in their Verdict Lunacy.

On Wednesday the four following Malefactors
were executed at Tyburn, viz. Robert Cooper,
for forging a Bond from William Holmes in the
Penalty of 50 l. for the Payment of 26 l. William Burrows and Charles Ogilby for the Highway;
and Samuel Curtis for Horse-stealing: But
Thomas Martin and Elizabeth Comer are reprieved.

On Tuesday a Proclamation was published for
prohibiting his Majesty's Subjects to give or furnish
Assistance to any of the Inhabitants of Cor-
fica, now in Rebellion against the Republick of
Genoa.

The same Day being the Anniversary of his
Majesty's Proclamation, their Majesties received
the Compliments of the Nobility upon that Occasion.

The same was observed throughout the City of
London and Westminster, with all Demonstrations
of Joy; as Ringing of Bells, Fireworks, and other Illuminations.

The Rebecca, Robert Jenkins Master, sailed
from Jamaica, with a Lading of Sugar, &c. for
London; but on the 9th of April last, being be-
calmed and near the Havanna, a Spanish Guarda
Corta, which came out of that Harbour, came up
with her, by rowing with 16 Oars, when she
fired several shot at the Rebecca, and ordered her
Boat to be hoisted out and sent on board of her,
which accordingly was done, and in it, with
some others, went the Mate, with her Clearance
from Jamaica, expecting that would give sufficient
Satisfaction, it being a Time of profound
Peace with Spain; but on the contrary, the Peo-
ple were detained by the Spaniards, who sent her
Boat back full of armed Men, who told Capt.
Jenkins that they were come to visit his Ship for
Money, Logwood, Hydes, or Tallow, the Pro-
duct of the Spanish Settlements in America. To
which he answered, That the King of Spain's
Officers were welcome, and might do their Duty,
for that there was nothing on board but what
was the Growth and Produce of Jamaica. By
that time their Number amounted to about 50
Men. They broke open all her Hatches, Lockers,
and Chests, in which finding nothing to their
Purpose, their Lieutenant ordered Capt. Jenkins's
Hands to be tied, as also his Mates, and seized
them to the Fore-Mast, and then cut and vio-
lently beat a Mulatto Boy, (his Servant) to extort
a Confession of there being Money in the Ship,
but he confessing nothing, they began with
Capt. Jenkins, putting a Rope about his Neck,
and another about the Boy's, which they fastened
to him, and hoisted them up to the Fore Yard,
the Boy being light, slipt through the Noose, to

the Captain's great Ease, and after keeping him, hanging for a short Space, they let him fall down again on Deck, and asked him if he would not then confess where his Money was. But he still told them he had none; on which he was hoisted up a second time, and swiftly let down again, and being then asked the same Question, he replied as before, adding, that they might torture him to Death, but he could not make any other Answer: They then threatened to burn the Ship, and him and his People in it, for that they were obstinate Heretics; but after giving him about half an Hour's Respite, while they consulted together about him, he having the Rope all the while about his Neck, the Man who first put it on, told him he must go up again, searched his Pockets, took his Silver Buckles out of his Shoes, and then hoisted him up, and kept him hanging until he was quite strangled, and then let him fall down on the Fore Hatch upon the Casks, which bruised him very much; from thence he was dragged by the Neck upon Deck again, and there lay to Appearance dead for near

Quarter of an Hour: When he recovered, their Lieutenant, with Pistols and a Cutlass in his Hands, went to him, crying, Confess, Confess, or Die: He told him he had no more Money than he had shewed him at first, being 4 British Guiness, 1 Pintole, and 4 Double Doubloons,

which he commanded him to give him, and he did it accordingly: He had no sooner done it, but he took hold of his Left Ear, and with his Cutlass slit it down; and then another of the Spaniards took hold of it and tore it off, but gave him the Piece of his Ear again, bidding him carry it to his Majesty K. George; Orders were then given for scalping of him, but finding his Head close shaved, they forbore executing that Part of the Sentence. His Mate and Boatswain were bear, but underwent no other Punishment: They strip'd the whole Crew of their Cloaths, Beds, Bedding, &c. The Captain's own Loss, of his Watch, Gold, Cloaths, Linen, &c. on a moderate Valuation, amounted to 112 l. Sterling: And in order to destroy the Ship, they took away all his Instruments of Navigation, and all the Candles they had in the Ship, for want of which in the Night-time they burned Oil and Butter in the Binacle to steer by. Their Sloop appeared to have been built in Bermuda, and had San Antonio wrote in her Stern. Their Commander they called Juan Francisco, and their Lieutenant Doice; but these Names are supposed to be fictitious. Having done tormenting the unhappy Capt. Jenkins, after keeping his Ship the best Part of the Day, they dismissed her, and the Captain bore away for the Havanna, hoping to find there some British Ships, from whom he might procure sufficient Necissaries to enable him to proceed on his Voyage; but those in the Sloop perceiving it, flood after her, and declared that if she did not go immediately for the Gulph, they would set the Ship on Fire; and rather than have a second Visit from them, they recommended themselves to God and the Mercy of the Seas, and after many very great Hardships and Perils, they happily arrived in the River Thames on Friday last.

On Thursday he went to Hampton-Court, with his Owners, to lay his Case before his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Southern Province; and there is no doubt but every proper Step will be taken on this Occasion.

The Instrument of Approbation of the Treaty of Vienna was signed the 6th Instant, N. S. at Seville, by the Marquis de la Paz and Don Joseph Patino, on the Part of the King of Spain, and Mr. Keene on the Part of the King of Great Britain.

Col. Paget succeeds Col. Cope in the first Troop of Horse Grenadiers, commanded by Col. Fane.

Wednesday the Quakers, who are Representatives of that People from Ireland, at their yearly Meeting in London, waited on his Grace the D. of Dorset, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and were very kindly received.

The same Morning the Missess of the Hole in the Wall Alehouse in Kingstreet near the Seven Dials, being under some Discontent of Mind, hang'd herself in her Chamber.

Ecclesiastical Promotion. The Rev. Mr. Richard Binfield is presented to the Vicarage of Llantrith Major in Glamorganshire.

Deaths. Last Week died at Faversham, the Rev. Mr. Luude Cade, Vicar of Selindige in the

Diocese of Canterbury.—Tuesday died of an Apoplectic Fit, at her House at Kingston, Mrs. Floyer, Relict of the late Peter Floyer, Esq; of that Place.—The same Night died at her Seat at Langley in Kent, the Lady Ellwill, Relict of Sir John Ellwill, Bart. — Wednesday died, in the 29th Year of his Age, Mr. William Tench, Treasurer or Cashier to the Charitable Corporation, second and youngest Son of Sir Fisher Tench, Bart.—The same Day died at Oxford the Rev. Dr. Dobson, Master of Trinity College in the said University.—The same Day died the Rev. Dr. Roper, Rector of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey in Old Fishstreet.—As did also the Rev. Mr. Stringfellow, Rector for many Years of St. Dunstan in the East. Christened Males 155. Females 145. In all 300. Buried Males 209. Females 232. In all 441. Decreased in the Burials this Week 12.

Prices of Goods at Bear Key.

per Quarter.	per Quarter.
Wheat — 25 to 30	Hog Pease 17 to 18
Rye — 14 to 15	Pease — 20 to 23
Barley — 15 to 18 6	Pale Malt 24 to 27 6
Oats — 10 to 15	Brown Malt 22 to 24 6
Horse Beans 20 to 26	Tares — 21 to 26
Coals 25 s. to 26 s.	per Chaldron.
Hops 1729 — 35 s. to 45 s.	per Hundred.
Hops 1730 — 50 s. to 75 s.	per Hundred.
Rape Seed 12 l. to 12 l. 10 s.	per Last.

Thursday South Sea Stock was 103. South Sea Ann. 107 1 half. Bank 146 7 8ths. Bank Circulation 8 l. India 198. Royal Exchange Assurance 98 3 4 hs. London Assurance 12 1 half. African 50 1 half. York Buildings 23 1 4th. Three per Cent. Ann. 96. English Copper 3 l. Welch Copper 2 l. 7 s. South Sea Bonds 5 l. 14 s. India Bonds 5 l. 18 s. Lottery Tickets 6 s. 6 d.

The Publick General CORRESPONDENCE,
of Affairs for Improving Money, Trade and Estates, &c.

Some Persons want to lay out Sums of Money in buying saleable PLACES or OFFICES during Life, and one Gentleman would lay out a large Sum that Way.

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There are several Sums of Money from 500 to 600 l. and one large Sum, ready to be lent on MORTGAGES.

A SOBER YOUTH is wanted, and with some Money, for 5 or 6 Years, he will be taken Care of, and well instructed in a genteel Business.

ESTATES which some Persons want to BUY.

An Estate not far from Hertford. A Farm of two or about 3000 or 4000 Value. Some old Freehold Houses in or about London. — A Ground Rent, or some Land of about 500 or 600 Value. —

— And several Persons want to Buy and some to Hire other Estates.

ESTATES which some Persons want to SELL.

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THE PARTICULARS will be given by Mr. Thomas Rogers, Agent for Persons who want any such Business to be done. His Answers Letters Post Paid, and Advertisements if desired, not otherwise; all at his own Charges if not Successful.

He gives Attendance as undermentioned,

Daily (except Saturday) about One and Six o'Clock at the Rainbow Coffee-House near the Gates of the TEMPLE, at 12 Tuesdays, Tom's Coffeehouse by the EXCHANGE, o'Clock { Thursdays, Will's Coffeehouse near WHITEHALL.

And on sending for he will go to Persons near

To be SOLD,
Or Lett to wait on a Gentleman or Lady by the Month or Year,

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